The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5495 號五十九百四三第 日九念月五年亥乙緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 2ND JULY, 1875. 五年禮 號二月七英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

June 30, NINGPO, British steamer, 761, J. M. Rayner, Shanghai 27th June, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

July 1, JAMES WILSON, British bark, 326, R. W. Prideaux, Sydney, N.S.W., 5th May, Coals.—P. M. S. S. Co.

July 1, PRINCE ARTHUR, British bark, 300, R. Wills, Newcastle, N.S.W., May 12th, Coals.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

July 1, PEARL, British str., 705, H. L. Munk, Singapore 22nd June, General.—CHINESE.

July 1, SCOTLAND, Brisish str., 1,694, James, Sydney 4th June, Coals.—AH YON.

July 1, MILTON, British str., 999, Butchard, Bangkok 23rd June, Rice.—CHINESE.

July 1, CATHARINA, German bark, 310, R. Loose, Newcastle 28th April, Coals.—ORDER.

July 1, MARY ANN HOLMAN, British bark, 282, H. C. Holman, put back.

July 1, GWALIOR, British str., 1,200, N. W. Haselwood, Whampoa July 1st.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JULY 1ST.

Belgia, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Esmeralda, str., for Manila.

Japan, str., for Chefoo.

Departures.

July 1, NANKIN, str., for Saigon.

July 1, BELGIC, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.

July 1, ESMERALDA, str., for Manila.

July 1, COLUMBIAN, str., for Whampoa.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Ningpo*, str., from Shanghai:—
55 Chinese.

Per *Pearl*, str., from Singapore:—
419 Chinese.

Per *Scotland*, str., from Sydney:—
8 Chinese.

Per *Milton*, str., from Bangkok:—
18 Chinese

DEPARTED.

Per *Belgic*, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco:—

For Yokohama.

Messrs. Jacob Zobel and James Vanderpool.

For San Francisco.

Mrs. F. E. Foster and Dr. J. B. Parker, U.S.N., and 596 Chinese.

Per *Esmeralda*, str., for Manila:—
1 Cabin and 146 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Milton* reports left Bangkok on 23rd June, and had fine weather till the 30th; then got strong Easterly gale to arrival.

The German bark *Catharina* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 28th April, and had moderate winds and fine weather to the China Sea. The last two days strong N.E. winds.

The British steamship *Scotland* reports left Sydney on 4th June. Had S. Easterly winds and fine weather to North Gillolo; then Northerly winds to the Bashees, and from thence Easterly winds. Off the 29th, spoke the bark *Hassle Home*, from Sydney to Hongkong, 48 days out, in lat. 20.00 N., long. 120.16 E.

The British steamship *Pearl* reports left Singapore on 22nd June. Had strong N.W. to S.W. winds to the Paracels; since then strong N.E. winds to arrival. On the 24th, passed one of Apcar's steamers. On the same day, passed a P. & O. steamer, bound South, names unknown. On the 26th, passed one of Holt's steamers, bound South, passed also another steamer, name unknown, bound South.

The British steamship *Ningpo* reports left Shanghai on 27th June. Had light variable winds and fine weather to Breaker Point; from thence to port Easterly winds, and unsteady equally weather. On the 27th, passed the steamship *Foochow*, bound North. On the 28th, passed several sailing vessels. On the 29th, the steamship *Chinkiang*. On the 30th, the steamship *China* off Cupchi Point.

The British bark *James Wilson* reports left Sydney on 5th May. Had strong S.S.W. winds till the 13th, then three days light N. airs; on 17th got S.E. trades, which lasted to the Equator, passed through between North Ireland and Bougainville Island; from the Equator to Babuan Island light Easterly and N.E. winds; passed through Balangtan Channel on 24th June; from thence to port light S.E. winds. On the 27th, spoke the British barque *London*, of Shields, from Sydney to Hongkong, 41 days out.

The British bark *Prince Arthur* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on the 12th May. Experienced fresh Westerly winds to 22 S.; from thence Easterly winds to 7 S., where light variable winds were fallen in with; crossed the Equator on 3rd June; from thence light and variable winds till the 29th; thence strong N.E. winds to arrival. On 26th June, spoke the British barque *Annie Lockerby*, from Sydney to Hongkong, 50 days out.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

(*From Hedge & Co's Weekly Shipping Report.*)
Pagoda Anchorage, 26th June.

ARRIVALS.

June 20th, Black Prince from Hongkong, Natal Queen from Newcastle, N.S.W.; 22nd, Anna from Hongkong, str. Taku from Shanghai; 23rd, str. Douglas from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

June 20th, str. Montgomeryshire for London, str. Yesso for Hongkong; 22nd, str. Namoa for the Colonies, str. City of Baltimore for London; 23rd, Korsor for Tientsin, str. Viking for London; 25th, str. Taku for Shanghai.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessels.	From.	Date of Arrival.
Diomed (s)	China Ports	May 16

Vessels Expected at Hongkong

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Villa Franca	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Aleda	Shields	Jan. 16
H Watsks	London	Feb. 25
Queen of the Seas	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Devonhulst (s)	London	Mch. 10
Amadin	Swansea	Mch. 11
Androklos	Bremerhaven	Mch. 17
Midnight	Liverpool	Mch. 20
Lanercost	Cardiff	Mch. 29
Lucia	London	April 17
Melbrek	London	April 18
Pilgrim	Newcastle	April 24
Atona	Cardiff	April 28
Prince Louis	Cardiff	May 2
Robert Boak	Falmouth	May 3
Solsterk	Shields	May 3
Glengyle (s)	London	May 5
Ed King (s)	London	May 8
Serpedon (s)	Liverpool	May 12
Excelsior	Cuxhaven	May 18

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 12 noon, Sundry Goods.

To be Let.

TO LET.

No. 3, Queen's Road Central, the Auction Room Premises, at present occupied by M. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Apply to

G. FALCONER & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession.

HOUSE No. 10, Arbuthnot Road, lately occupied by Dr. AYRES. Gas and Water laid. Apply to

J. A. DE CARVALHO.

1018 Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

TO LET,

DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.

With Immediate Possession.

OFFICES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.

HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Rosso & Co.

DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE No. 1, Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DREYER & Co., possession from 1st June next.

No. 2, Gage Street, lately in the occupation of MCBANEY.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 29 Hongkong, 18th May, 1875.

TO LET.

THE premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.

Apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 31 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."

Apply to

T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.

tf 97 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GODOWN, situated in Jervis's Road.

Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

997 Hongkong, 28th June, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Peel Street, newly painted throughout in good order, with new Iron Verandahs, containing 7 Rooms.

Apply to

H. A. ASGER & H. ESMAIL,
No. 17, Gage Street.

tf 998 Hongkong, 23th June, 1875.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Rd.

Apply to

G. FALCONER.

tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET,

On Possession on 1st of April.

THE PREMISES now occupied by the INDO-CHINE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED, as OFFICE consisting of Four ROOMS on the First Floor situated in Bank Buildings. Rent $75 per mth. Apply to

T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.

tf 392 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

GODOWNS TO LET.

SUBSTANTIAL GRANITE GODOWNS, situated on the Praya East, Nos. 60A, 61A, and 63A, and another No. 63. Rent moderate.

Apply

TANG YUEN CHONG.
Next door right side of the Man Mo Temple, Hollywood Road.

1m 988 Hongkong, 24th June, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRSTCLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL, No. 4, YMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 512 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession.

THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 169, Graham Street, (recently occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELHASS & Co.,) consisting of WELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and Four GODOWNS.

Also, the DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Upper Mosque Terrace. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to

T. G. LINSTEAD.

252 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

NOTICE.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT LOAN.

THE First Half-yearly Interest on the above Loan is due in Hongkong TO-DAY, and in London on the 19th August, at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Holders of Divisional Certificates, who desire their Interest Warrants in Hongkong must deposit their Certificates at the Office of the above Bank for examination, when a Warrant for the Interest due, £4 per cent., will be returned with the Certificate, or, if required, will be paid at Current Exchange on London.

The Bonds, to be exchanged for the Provisional Certificate, are not quite ready, but they are expected shortly, and due notice will be given when they come to hand.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
Agents for the Loan.

1010 Hongkong, 30th June, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—A. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
R. G. Ellis, Esq. H. Hopius, Esq.
J. S. Cordes, Esq. H. Nicaise, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 26th April, 1875.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)

SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany)

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have Established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Hongkong, and in Formosa at Takao and Taiwanfoo, under the Style of

TAYLOR & THOMPSON.

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR.
GEORGE MORTIMER THOMPSON.

6m 279 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.

OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*

W. H. NOTLEY.

tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE OLIVER is authorised to sign the name of our Firm at Foochow.

HEARD & Co.

tf 719 Hongkong, 11th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style and Firm of

MALCAMPO & Co.

JOAQUIM MALCAMPO QUIOGA.

6m 584 Amoy, 12th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. CHAS. G. BUNKER, Jr., has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

THOMPSON & Co.

Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow, June 5th, 1875. [3m 880

NOTICE.

MR. HUGH SUTHERLAND has been admitted a Partner in our Firm at Shanghai, and Mr. H. J. J. CHAMBERS in our Firm at this Port, from 1st instant.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

3m 771 Foochow, 15th May, 1875.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS WALLACE in our Firm at Yokohama, and elsewhere in Japan, ceased by mutual consent on the 3 st March, 1875.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

3m 773 Yokohama, May 6th, 1875.

NOTICE.

A CO-PARTNERSHIP has this day been formed between JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, and CHARLES EDWARD PARKER, for the purpose of carrying on the business of GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, and Yokohama, under the name and style of HEARD & Co.

Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FERGUSON, Mr. GUSTAVUS FARLEY, Jr., and Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER FRASER are authorized to sign the name of the Firm.

HEARD & Co.

tf 641 Hongkong, 28th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

NOTICE.

MR. H. G. PHIPPS has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

PHIPPS, HICKLING Co.

845 Foochow, 1st June, 1875.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next* will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

4m 1021 Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the *Undersigned* with a list of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1874, and also for the current year, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged.

Returns not rendered prior to the 1st August next will be adjusted by the Undersigned, and no Claims or Alteration will be subsequently admitted.

ADOLF ANDRE,
F. D. SASSOON,
Liquidators.

1m 1015 Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1872-74.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Directors have now declared a DIVIDEND in respect of two-thirds of the Company's Profits for the above term, being Eighteen per cent. (18 %) on the total nett contributory Premia, from which will be deducted the amounts already received by each Shareholder as Interim Dividend on contribution for the years 1872, 1873, and 1874 respectively.

Warrants will be issued shortly, payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK on and after the 7th proximo.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
HERBERT S. MORRIS,
Secretary.

14d 1016 Shanghai, 23rd June, 1875.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE

IS HERBY GIVEN, that the Undersigned has been appointed Secretary to the above Company, and that Mr. J. S. REDING has been appointed Agent at Shanghai.

By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

tf 797 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

ED. CHASTEL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
17, WYNDHAM STREET,
Next to the "Daily Press" Office.

N.B.—Price Lists and Samples on application.

935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1875.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY

HAVE always on hand a Stock of CLEAR, SOLID, BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of ETHER, AMMONIA, or any kind of Chemicals whatever.

PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or other large Consumers.

Order Books can be had at the Depôt No. 17, Queen's Road, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, or at the Works at East Point. Those preferring to use Pass Books can do so.

KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.

510 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,

THIS DAY,

the 2nd July, 1875, at Noon,—

MORTON'S GILMAN'S STORES:—SAUCE, VINEGAR, SALAD OIL, MUSTARD, PICKLES, TAPIOCA, PEARL BARLEY, OATMEAL, BISCUITS, JAMS, JELLIES, &c., &c.

White and Coloured SHIRTS, GASALIERS, TUMBLERS, Wine GLASSES, Alpaca and Cotton UMBRELLAS.

20 Bolts each, Nos. 1 and 4, CLAPPERTON, PATON & Co.'s Extra Long Flax CANVAS.

1 HARMONIUM, 6½ Octaves, 5 Stops.

Japanese MATS.
6 Iron BEDSTEADS.
SHOVELS.
6 Cross Cut SAWS.
PURDONIANS.
English Yellow SOAP.
30 Cases Associated Vineyards BRANDY, No. 1.
1 Wind PUMP.
18 Bars Octagonal STEEL, 1½ to 2 inches,

to be sold without reserve.

A quantity of HARDWOOD BOARDS and STANCHIONS.

And

(On account of the concerned,)—

15 Boxes, each 500 CIGARS, more or less damaged.

Ex "Balfownie,"

13 Cases OLIVE OIL, more or less damaged.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1012 Hongkong, 30th June, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. BIRLEY & Co., to Sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), on board,

TO-MORROW,

the 3rd July, 1875, at 12.30 o'clock P.M.,—

The Composite Steamship

"*WASHI,*"

of 336 Tons Register (gross), built in 1871, by Messrs. BEWLEY, WEBB & Co., Dublin, and Engined by Messrs. JAS. WATT & Co., London, with two Direct Acting Engines, of 60 Horse Power Nominal.

Consumption of Coal (Takasima) 4 to 5 Tons, speed 8 Knots, Capacity of Bunkers 70 Tons. Length 152 ft. 1 in., Breadth 21 ft. 2 in., Depth 16 ft. 5 in. Accommodation for 10 first-class Passengers.

REMARKS.

Very good Passenger accommodation and a good Saloon, has been Docked, re-coppered, and thoroughly overhauled in January, 1875. Painted inside and out in May, 1875.

For further particulars and Inventory, &c., apply to Messrs. BIRLEY & Co., or to the Auctioneer.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of Transfer, Expenses of which are to be borne by the Purchaser.

The Steamer to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

CHAS. B. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.

967 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1875.

WANTED

A GOOD and Experienced SALESMAN, for a Store in Benjamin Rodrigues apply by Letter only, to "S.," care of this Paper.

tf 779 Hongkong, 21st May, 1875.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE.

ROYAL 8VO., CLOTH GILT, PRICE $10,

PIECE-GOODS, YARN, and WOOLLEN TABLES, shewing the Net Returns in Sterling for Shipments via the Suez Canal to China. Calculated with special reference to the Hongkong and Shanghai Markets and Exchanges. By W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Hongkong.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan.

3m 786 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE INTERNATIONAL ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,

Will be ready to supply

PURE
CLEAR
TASTELESS
CRYSTAL ICE
AT THE
Beginning of July.

MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

775 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE,

1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships;

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Intimations.

THOMPSON AND HIND

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Ladies' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS.

Ladies' STRAW and CHIP HATS and BONNETS.

New Shapes in Baby's and Children's SUN HATS.

Boys' and Girls' SAILOR and YACHTING HATS.

New STRIPED and CHECK GRENADINES for DRESSES.

PLAIN WHITE BATISTES and WHITE STRIPED DITTO.

New STRIPED and SPOT FRENCH PERCALES.

Pieces of HAIR, for Wearing in Present Style.

JET CROSSES, BRACELETS, NECKLETS, and HAIR PINS.

Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.

Gentlemen's FELT HATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, TIES, and UNDERCLOTHING.

The India GAUZE UNDERVEST, to take off like a Coat, so as not to tear.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.

663 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

DANISH BUTTER, in 1, 2, and 5 lb. Tins.
AMERICAN Do. in 2 lb. Tins.
Do. Do. in 4 lb. Bottles.
PRIME YORK HAMS.
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE.
Choice New Seasons TEA, in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.
BASS' ALE, in Quarts and Pints, Bottled by CAMERON & SAUNDERS.
BASS' ALE, in Quarts and Pints, Bottled by G. PURT.
TENNENT'S ALE, in Quarts and Pints.
JEFFREY'S Edinburgh ALE, in Qts. & Pts.
AITKEN'S Falkirk ALE, in Quarts and Pints.
GUINNESS' STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, Bottled by E. & J. BURKE.
COMBE & Co.'s London STOUT, in Qts. & Pts.
JEFFREY'S Edinburgh do. do. do.
TENNENT'S do. do. do. do.
HENNESSY'S BRANDY, 1, 2, and 3 Star.
COUVOISIER'S BRANDY, 1 and 2 Diamonds.
VICTOR BOULLAND'S BRANDY.
La Grand Marque BRANDY.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
Royal Glendee Scotch WHISKY.
CLARETS, Breakfast and Dinner.
OLD TOM GIN. A.V.H. GIN.
Pale Dry Dinner SHERRY.
Fine Old PORT.
ALLSOPP'S ALE, in Hogsheads and Kilderkias.
AITKEN'S ALE, do. do.
JEFFREY'S ALE, do.
BARCLAY and PERKIN'S STOUT, in Hogsheads.
DE LA RUE & Co.'s PLAYING CARDS.
ICE PITCHERS.
DINNER SERVICES, complete.
CROCKERY WARE, GLASS WARE.
COPYING PRESSES, ROGER'S CUTLERY.
WHITWORTH'S TAPS and DIES.
SHEET RUBBER, all sizes.
FLAX PACKING.
TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.
SHIP'S CABOOSES.
INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE, with full instructions.

342 Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

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For Particulars, &c., apply to

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652 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1875.

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DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown

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tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

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A NEW HOUSE, with Water and Gas laid on, No. 19 and 21, situated in Mosque Street.

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J. A. DA SILVA.

839 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

FOR SALE.

A STYLISH DOGCART, with Fast Canton PONY. *Also,* A BASKET TRAP.

All in good order.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 869 Hongkong, 5th June, 1875.

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Apply to

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653 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

DEATH TO WHITE ANTS.

MALPAS'S PATENT COMPOUND, for preserving Timber from the Ravages of White Ants and other Insects, is Cheap, and simple in its Application to Timber for Building purposes, &c.

Master Packages for trial, with full instructions supplied, and Orders received by

W. H. NOTLEY,
FOR
B. DAVIES,
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA.

tf 729 Hongkong, 13th May, 1875.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

tf 47 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

(STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* SUEZ CANAL.)

COMMENCING with the *HINDOSTAN*, leaving Shanghai with the Homeward Mails on the 30th May, and Hongkong 5th June, the Mail Steamers of this Company will proceed direct to Southampton and London, *via* the Suez Canal, until further notice.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

739 Hongkong, 13th May, 1875.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.

1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 899 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Intimations.

FOR SALE.

VERY FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM.
CHOICE CLARETS, in Wood & Bottle.
DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
FINE OLD PORTS.
GOULET'S CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE.
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FIRE EXTINCTEURS.
ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.
LIFE BELTS.
TABLE CUTLERY.
THE LATEST NOVELS.
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SILVER LAMPS.
SILVER'S ECONOMICAL GAS BURNERS.
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MANTEL-PIECES.
COLT'S DERINGER'S POCKET PISTOLS.
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VERY FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
BULLOCK LADE'S SPECIALLY BLENDED WHISKIES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

14d 1031 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1875.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 5th July proximo.

BUSINESS.

To Confirm the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary Meeting held this day.

By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

14d 968 Hongkong, 21st June, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the CITY HALL, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 20th July prox., at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary pro. tem.

27d 976 Hongkong, 24th June, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the CITY HALL, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 20th July proximo, at Half-past 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of considering and passing certain proposed alterations in the Articles of Association of the Company.

The proposed alterations will be circulated among the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary pro. tem.

27d 977 Hongkong, 24th June, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 20th day of July next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary pro. tem.

27d 978 Hongkong, 24th June, 1875.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in the above-named Company will be held in the Hongkong Hotel on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, 1875, at 3.30 P.M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 28th of July, 1875, both days inclusive.

By Order,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.

941 Hongkong, 17th June, 1875.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE Undermentioned Firms have been appointed Agents for the above Company at the Ports named:—

London.....Messrs. GEORGE CROSHAW & Co.
Canton..... „ „ DEACON & Co.
Foochow..... „ WESTALL, GALTON & Co.
Yokohama..... „ PAUL BRINEMANN & Co.
Hiogo..... THE NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

tf 833 Hongkong, 29th May, 1875.

FOR SALE.

THE Well known and long Established BUSINESS of McALISTER & Co., Ship-chandlers and General Merchants, Singapore.

tf 283 Singapore, 10th February, 1875.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Ex "Donnai," 2nd July, 1874.

FD, 1/35, ... 35 cases Beer.

Ex "Iracawaddy," 11th March, 1875.

GFT ... ... 1 case Books.

Ex "Anadyr," 6th May.

LR... ... ... 5 bars Iron.

Ex "Ava," 12th June, 1875.

G
H&P, Nos. 311/22, ... 12 cases Sundries.
AL, 1/12, ... 9 „ do.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

Intimations.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"EGERIA,"

J. Entwisle, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY (Friday,) the 2nd inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co.

1028 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1875.

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE British Steamship

"FORMOSA,"

Captain Stewart, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 3rd inst. at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. MACG. HEATON,
Agent.

3d 1022 Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"AJAX"

will be despatched on or about the 11th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

1024 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1875.

FOR FOOCHOW.

THE British Barque

"MIN,"

Peters, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, &c., apply to

A. MACG. HEATON.

tf 1026 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1875.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON.)

THE A 1 American Barque

"HARRIET N. CARLTON,"

Captain Harkness, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

1027 Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPAN

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

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In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

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THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

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THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS,

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AND OF

THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—

HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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Formosa..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co
Foochow..... " HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ..... KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka.....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

Shanghai.....Messrs. BATES, HENRY & Co.
San Francisco...Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

MARRIAGE.

On 1st inst., at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, JAMES DONALDSON, Sergeant, Royal Artillery, to HARRIETT, eldest daughter of Quartermaster the late John Pitt, Royal Artillery. [1023

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JULY 2ND, 1875.

THE first effort in Parliament of the Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade to procure its abolition has failed. The British House of Commons gave their emphatic opinion on the subject on the night of the 25th ultimo. Mr. STEWART, inspired, we suppose, by the Society, though his name does not appear on its General Council or Executive Committee, brought on a motion providing for the gradual relinquishment of opium cultivation in India. Lord GEORGE HAMILTON opposed the scheme, and in doing so defended the cultivation of the drug in India, and gave it as his opinion that the evils arising from its use were greatly exaggerated. He further pointed out that taxation would have to be largely increased if the trade were given up, and that its relinquishment by India would not lessen the evil.

Overgeneral the noble lord gave utterance to, namely, that opium was the stimulant best suited to the habits and necessities of Eastern nations, may be true, but is no argument for the perpetuation of the habit of smoking it. The Oriental may choose to forget his griefs and cares by imbibing this narcotic, just as a Briton too frequently drowns his woes in alcohol, but there is no reason why he should not instead bear them like a man. To look troubles in the face is the surest way to surmount them; to give way to despair is the certain road to ruin. The relief which forgetfulness induces is, too, but temporary, and must be sought again and again, until at length the victim of his own cowardice and the delusive stimulant is lost to all hope in life.

While, however, there is no doubt that resort to either opium or alcohol in such cases is almost invariably extremely injurious there are cases in which their use is palliative. In some instances where people have suffered intolerable and acute pain for which no remedy could be given, opium has deadened it, and brought some relaxation and relief to the sufferer. Small quantities of the drug do not produce any injurious effect even when taken for a great number of years. This has been stated on the highest medical authority, and repeated instances have been given of moderate smokers of the drug who had experienced no deleterious effect from its use. When taken in excess it is undoubtedly most injurious, and wreaks a dreadful revenge for its abuse. There has, however, been a great deal of nonsense said on the subject and much exaggeration indulged in by the advocates of abolition. The statements made by these zealous people need to be taken with a grain of salt. No doubt they are actuated by good and worthy motives, but they will do well to abstain from inveighing against those who cannot see eye to eye with them on the question. When benevolent people form themselves into a society they almost invariably in their new born enthusiasm rush into all manner of extravagances, and not infrequently misjudge the motives of those who venture to disagree with them. There is very little of the charity that hopeth all things and thinketh no evil to be found in such bodies. Individually the members may be, and usually are, most excellent, kind-hearted, and well-meaning folk, incapable of wronging any one intentionally; but collectively they often wax aggressive, unjust, and unpractical.

The sympathy bestowed on the Chinese in this matter is all wasted. Not only is China a willing customer for the Indian product, she also grows large quantities of the poppy herself. It has been repeatedly said that the Chinese Government have been compelled to admit Indian opium against their will. This may be true, but it was simply because they could not tax it to the extent they wished. They give an indirect sort of encouragement to its cultivation in China, and allow it to be used without restraint. If they were sincere in desiring that the habit should be discouraged and discontinued they would strictly prohibit its production on Chinese soil and severely punish anyone found commencing the habit of smoking. Thus much they can do toward checking it, and it would, if carried out, in less than a generation, efface the custom from the land. But they really can, judging from their conduct and policy, have little anxiety on the subject; and whilst this is the fact sympathy with them is, as Sir EDMUND HORNBY said not long since, "simply ludicrous and misplaced." It is unreasonable to the last degree to suppose that the British Indian Government shall be called upon to surrender the major portion of their income merely to benefit a country which is unwilling to help itself, and which is palpably indifferent in the matter.

We are glad to hear that it is in contemplation to form a volunteer association in this colony for the protection and preservation of human life. The destructive typhoons which periodically visit these seas, and of which that of September last was such a terrible example, causing, as it did, an unprecedented loss of life, that it is generally felt some steps should be taken to mitigate the force of like disasters and prevent them from proving so fatal to the floating population. The numerous casualties constantly occurring close to the Praya have also excited much attention among the philanthropic. As is well known, the Chinese themselves rarely attempt to save any one, even of their own race, from drowning. Any poor wretch unfortunate enough to fall into the water must get out as best he can, or perish miserably. The new association, which is to be called "The Hongkong Humane Society," proposes to commence by obtaining efficient life-saving apparatus, by which people can be rescued from capsized or wrecked junks, sampans, and other craft.

Rules and regulations for the successful organisation of the Society will be proposed and adopted as soon as a sufficient number of volunteers come forward. A provisional committee, of which the Hon. PHINEAS RYRIE is president, and Captains R. MCMURDO and R. CAIRNS, and Messrs. WILBERFORCE WILSON, W. H. TAYLOR, M. S. TONNOCHY, J. S. COX, and D. GILLIES are members, has been formed, and all those who are willing to assist in promoting the objects the Society has in view are earnestly requested to become members. The Society is most deserving of success in the cause it has undertaken, and there is little doubt, having regard to the constitution of its Committee, of its receiving support. It is a wonder that such a society has not been formed here before. It is also rather surprising that the colony does not possess a life-boat. Perhaps the formation of this Society may lead to such a desirable result. We hope it may. In any case, it is a matter for congratulation that such a step has been taken. The work of saving human life is a noble and a sacred one, and is one of the duties imposed upon us all by our common Christianity. Those who have originated the scheme and intend to labour in carrying it out will be best recompensed by the consciousness of being the means of saving many poor helpless fellow creatures from a watery grave. For the convenience of those parties who wish to join the Society, lists will lie for signature at the Hongkong and German Clubs and at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co's.

The Band of H.M.'s 80th Regiment will perform this evening, the following programme:—

Quick March..."Lebe Wohl"..... Godfrey.
Overture....."Semiramide"..... Rossini.
Grand Selection "Norma"..... Bellini.
Cavatina....."From Fausta"..... Donizetti.
Selection....."La Fille de Madame Angot" Lecocq.
Valse....."An der Schonen Blauen Donau" Strauss.
"God Save the Queen."

W. W. FEATLING, Bandmaster.

MARINE MAGISTRATES' COURT.

1st July.

BEFORE J. P. MCEUEN, ESQ., ACTING MARINE MAGISTRATE.

THE "CILUENUM."

Henry Hood, ordinary seaman on board the British ship *Ciluenum*, for wilfully remaining behind from his ship, was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment.

THE "MONSOON."

David Summers, chief officer on board the British bark *Monsoon*, charged Syed, Alung, Sidan, and Aboo, seamen on board, with refusal of duty on the 30th ultimo.

The prosecutor said he told the prisoners to turn to at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and they refused, saying they had not enough to eat. He asked the cook about it, and he told him that the prisoners had received more than they were allowed on the articles. It had not been the custom for the ship to find the men in food, but a certain sum was given to the Syrang for that purpose. He believed the sum given was $5 per man each month. He took them aft to the captain twice and they still refused duty. The refusal of these men entirely disabled the ship as they had already paid off four men. The prisoners were the only seamen on board, and at this time the weather was looking very threatening and he quite expected it would come on to blow. The prisoners were given rice, fish, curry, coffee, tea and sugar, and in addition to this they were to receive one pound of beef with vegetables. The prisoners were shipped in Hongkong about four months ago; they signed for six months. They did not ask to be allowed to come on shore and make a complaint.

George Hunter stated he was master of the vessel. The chief officer informed him that the men had refused work. He asked them why and they said they wanted fresh fish. He told them to bring what they had and he saw it was curry fish, quite good, but he told them he would give them one pound of fresh beef with vegetables for their dinner. He told the cook to give them plenty to eat and not to stint them. The ship arrived on Saturday and he only commenced feeding them on Monday afternoon. They had been fed by the Syrang before. He never heard any complaints during this time. The Syrang was discharged on Monday.

The prisoners were ordered to forfeit two days' pay each.

Surrey Gardens have again been secured by active caterers for the amusement of the public in the persons of Messrs. Poole and Stacey, and the season was inaugurated on the 8th ult. The programme attracted some thousands of visitors. The first noteworthy feature of the evening was the appearance of Captain Boyton, who gave an exhibition on the lake.

SUPREME COURT.

1st July.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE (SIR J. SMALE) AND MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

FLETCHER AND ANOTHER v. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, $1,000.—APPEAL.

This was an appeal from the recent decision of Mr. Justice Snowden in the Summary Jurisdiction Court.

Mr. Kingsmill (instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Broreton) was for Fletcher and another; and Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., (instructed by Messrs. Sharp and Toller) was for the Hongkong Bank.

Mr. Kingsmill (addressing the Chief-Justice): Before we enter on this case, I have a few words to address to your Lordship. I am placed to-day in the most painful position I have ever occupied since it was my honour to wear the gown. My instructions now are clear and decisive, and they are to object to your Lordship sitting to hear and decide this case, inasmuch as your Lordship is interested in the Company which is the respondent in this appeal.

The Chief Justice: The defendants in the suit and the appellants to-day.

Mr. Kingsmill: Yes, my Lord. Your Lordship has known me now for many years and will be perfectly aware of the pain it causes me personally to address your Lordship on this matter, but I have no alternative. My clients are trustees of a bankrupt estate, and have conceived it their duty to take this objection.

The Chief Justice said he supposed Mr. Kingsmill had instructions from the trustee in London.

Mr. Kingsmill: I have written instructions from the Attorney on the record, and the trustee in London has in due form deputed the trustee here to act fully on his behalf. I would not act without written instructions.

The Chief Justice: You object that, having an interest, I cannot sit and hear the case, but then what is to be done? I have an interest so large—so enormous—with reference to this enormous suit that I really cannot indicate in money what my interest is. But, however, it is an interest. Now I tell you I have an interest, what is to be done? Whoever finds any fault must find a remedy.

Mr. Kingsmill: Your Lordship knows how keenly I feel the position.

The Chief Justice: I don't feel it at all. You are doing quite right. Don't misunderstand me at all. I have not the slightest feeling on the subject, and I never have a personal feeling with reference to anything addressed to me whether I like it or not. I can quite understand these feelings of yours, but the less said about them the better. Now, I say I have an interest; and, first, you must show that because I have an interest I am here incapacitated from acting; and secondly, as it seems to me, you will have to show what is the remedy.

Mr. Kingsmill: My clients conceive that they have a right to object to the case being heard by a Judge who has an interest in it.

The Chief Justice: What is to be done?

Mr. Kingsmill: I can have no instructions from my clients in that respect.

The Chief Justice: You are here as counsel and advocate for your clients, and you cannot have instructions for everything.

Mr. Kingsmill: The only suggestion I can make in the matter—whether it is feasible or not I cannot say, as I did not come here prepared to supply that gap—I say the only suggestion that strikes me is that your Lordship would appoint a deputy.

The Chief Justice: I believe all this is covered by authority, but, however, go on. You say you object to the Chief Justice, and that he has an interest. Well, he has an interest, and he says what is to be done?

Mr. Kingsmill: The only thing is that you might appoint a deputy, my Lord.

The Chief Justice: What is to be done then? Is this case to be locked up on that account?

Mr. Kingsmill: I say appoint a deputy.

The Chief Justice: How is that to be done? Show me that that is possible. There was, I know, a possibility here under the old law to do that—and a very proper arrangement it was—but that has been abrogated.

Mr. Justice Snowden: If you look at the Code you will find that there are only two circumstances under which a deputy can be appointed—death, or temporary absence through illness or any other cause.

The Chief Justice: Am I to send to my medical adviser then and get a medical certificate to show that I am ill? If you look at the Code, you will see that it is absolute in its language.

Mr. Kingsmill: I have discharged my duty and I have nothing more to say.

The Chief Justice: Is it not possible that an ordinance—an Act of Parliament—may override a rule at law?

Mr. Kingsmill: Certainly it is not impossible.

The Chief Justice: Is it impossible that the necessity of the case may over-ride a rule at law?

Mr. Kingsmill: I am not prepared to go to that extent.

The Chief Justice: Well, I should like you and Mr. Hayllar to argue the question. You are taking your objection as a lawyer in Court, and you are bound to support it.

Mr. Kingsmill: I simply put my objection on the universal custom.

The Chief Justice: Well, show me it. We will go step by step.

Mr. Kingsmill: The custom is notorious.

The Chief Justice: I want something beside notoriety. Where is the clause appointing the full Court judge on this appeal? I am appointed one of the judges of the Appellant Court by Act of Parliament.

Mr. Kingsmill: I have discharged my duty. All the judges in the Common Pleas, on one occasion, left Mr. Justice Brett alone. The other justices all had interests in the suit and retired.

The Chief Justice remarked that Mr. Kingsmill was only conversant with certain facts in the case referred to. He had not seen all the byplay. He asked if Mr. Kingsmill had finished.

Mr. Kingsmill: Yes.

The Chief Justice: Now Mr. Hayllar I want to hear what you have to say on this important question.

Mr. Hayllar: I am so filled with surprise that I scarcely know what to say. A similar state of things has occurred on many occasions with Mr. Justice Pauncefoot and Mr. Justice Ball.

The Chief Justice: Oh, yes. I have the good fortune to be interested only in one company in this colony, and I never was in but another, which I sold out of long ago. I joined both because they were expressly sanctioned by the Government. I have never taken a share in any other Company. The Union Company was started on the express suggestion of Sir Hercules Robinson, because it was thought to be for the benefit of this Colony that there should be a large dock in this harbour and not outside.

Mr. Hayllar: I cannot imagine what the object of Mr. Kingsmill's objection can be. There must be some object in taking it. I don't know whether it is supposed that your Lordship is not running straight in this case. (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice: What's that?

Mr. Hayllar: I say I don't know whether it is supposed that your Lordship is not running straight in this case. We have had the same thing so many times before your Lordship here, that I don't know why it is objected to now. I think it is one of the very small things that your Lordship would pass by and hear the case.

Mr. Kingsmill: Would you kindly allow me to call your Lordship's attention to a case which has just been put into my hands. It is the Queen against the Justices of Suffolk, reported in Queen's Bench, vol. 18.

The Chief Justice: Let me see it, because one likes a reason for a thing. (Read the case, in which one of those concerned had retired). There was fortunately a quorum in that county and he could go away without any injury to justice. But there are several cases of this sort. I looked into the question, for I knew pretty much what was coming. In the 12th volume of Coke's Reports there is a case in which it was held that a man could not be Judge in his own case, which I suppose no one ever doubted. But that was as a general rule. The Chief Justice then referred to the case of *The Grand Junction Canal Company v. Dimes*, (18 Law Journal) in which the defendant appealed from a decree of the Vice-Chancellor to the Lord Chancellor, who heard the appeal on the merits and affirmed the decree of the Vice-Chancellor. The defendant subsequently ascertained that the Lord Chancellor was a shareholder in the company; and on the ground that he had an interest in the matter in dispute, and that he could not be a judge in his own cause, the defendant moved the Lord Chancellor that the decree made on the appeal might be discharged, and that directions might be given to hear the appeal before the Master of the Rolls. The Master of the Rolls heard the motion, and considered that the rule of law "that no one ought to be a judge in his own cause, ought not to be departed from without necessity; that, there might be a necessity to depart from the rule to avoid a denial of justice. The Master of the Rolls continued: "I think that whatever his (the Judge's) interest may be, if justice cannot be had without an act or order of his, he cannot lawfully refuse to do the act or make the order required. It appears to me that, in cases where questions of this kind arise, the judge must have and exercise a certain degree of discretion; and that having the capacity, his duty does not extend further than the necessity of the case requires. If there are other judges having co-ordinate jurisdiction, and sufficient in number to make a Court without his attendance, he may and ought to retire, and refuse to act at all; but if he, like the Lord Chancellor, should be the sole and exclusive judge having jurisdiction in that case, it is otherwise, he must do what is incumbent on him to prevent a failure of justice. * * Having an authority to exercise and a duty to perform, his discretion in the exercise of his authority and in the performance of his duty, must be governed by his view of the necessity of the case, the necessity under which he is to prevent his peculiar and personal position occasioning a failure of justice. He is not to abstain because the circumstances may be painful to himself, or such as he would willingly escape from * * "

Mr. Kingsmill: Personally, I have to apologise to your Lordship for not having recollected that case.

The Chief Justice: Do you now suggest that I shall not hear the case?

Mr. Kingsmill: I must, as counsel, leave the decision to yourself.

The Chief Justice: But you can show me no means by which I can get out of it?

Mr. Kingsmill: The only thing is as I have already said, that your Lordship might nominate a deputy.

The Chief Justice: But I cannot. I have not the power to do so.

The Kingsmill: I cannot go any further than I have done, and must leave the decision in your Lordship's hands.

The Chief Justice: If this Court consisted of three judges, as it ought to do, I could walk off.

Mr. Kingsmill: Quite so.

The Chief Justice: I should like you both—Mr. Kingsmill and Mr. Hayllar—to consider the points I have thrown out, and to give us the benefit of your arguments on them. We will adjourn this case. I have taken it on myself to discuss this case, because as I am interested it was the proper thing to do.

Mr. Kingsmill: I cannot argue against the case your Lordship has quoted, but yet I cannot consent.

The Chief Justice: You cannot argue that that case is bad law?

Mr. Kingsmill: Indeed, my Lord, I cannot. But I must leave it with your Lordship.

The Chief Justice: We had a good rule under the old arrangement, and I don't know how it came to be repealed. But just see, according to your argument, what Mr. Justice Snowden has been doing. Every man who appeals against his rates appeals to a ratepayer. Here is Mr. Justice Snowden sitting hearing cases of this kind, involving in a year a very large amount, in which it is his interest to decide against the ratepayer.

Mr. Kingsmill: I think his interest would lie the other way.

The Chief Justice: No because there would be a surplus at the end of the year of which he would get the benefit.

Mr. Kingsmill: It cuts both ways.

The Chief Justice: Then there are many times questions of contract for public works involving thousands of dollars. Are both judges to be incapacitated from hearing a case of that kind because they are ratepayers? That is the real question. If you persist in your objection I shall let the case stand over.

Mr. Kingsmill: I cannot withdraw it.

The Chief Justice: You had better consult with your clients then. When counsel understand that the law is against their point, then they withdraw their objection.

Mr. Kingsmill: It would mean I have one of two courses open. But I cannot withdraw the objection now.

The Chief Justice: Then let it stand over till you consult your clients. You will tell them, as you have told the Court, that the objection is valueless. You have admitted this, and still you refuse to withdraw it. You know counsel have certain duties.

Mr. Kingsmill: I have one of two duties open, and I hesitate to adopt either if necessary.

The Chief Justice: Well, let the case stand over, and let that case of The grand Junction Canal Company v. Dimes be told to those who instruct you. When both counsel are fully prepared they can come before us again.

Mr. Hayllar: I am fully prepared now, but of course I cannot object to your Lordship's way of treating the subject.

The Chief Justice: You know this matter can be appealed to the Privy Council if you think it of sufficient importance. I think it is. You know there is such a thing as the luxury of litigation.

Some further conversation ensued, when it was decided that the case should stand over till Monday.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE

1st July.

BEFORE THE HON C. MAY.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Tong Aki, a cook, was charged by P.C. Lindsey No. 30 with being a suspicious character, having been found following drunken seamen about with a view of robbing them.

He was identified as having been apprehended on a similar charge before. He was sent to three months' hard labour.

WAI-SING LOTTERY.

Chan Achan, a hawker of small newspapers referring to the successful graduates literary examination for service in connection with Wai-sing lottery, was charged by P.C. 581, with calling out his wares in streets where hawkers are prohibited from doing so.

The prisoner was fined 10 cents, and warned that everything in connection with gambling, Wai-sing lottery included, was illegal.

THE INGENUITY OF DRINKERS.

James Sutherland, seaman on board the German steamship *Egeria*, charged Mr. F. W. Petersen, proprietor of the German tavern, with unlawfully receiving from him in pledge for liquor a watch contrary to Section XVIII. Ordinance 11 of 1844.

It appears that the complainant laid an information at the magistracy that on Saturday last he went to the German Tavern and pledged his watch with the barkeeper, Mr. Christian Krest, for $1, and that he refused to give more than 50 cents, the rest to be in drinks, and out of that the barkeeper was to have a drink.

The proprietor of the house, who appeared as defendant, said he did not know anything about the affair, not being in the house at the time, but he could not believe that his barkeeper would go so far as to do what was alleged in the information. The complainant was well known to him and there was no occasion for it.

The barkeeper denied the allegation, said the watch, which was a brass one, was given to him to take care of. He lent complainant a dollar, but not on the watch nor under the circumstances the complainant alleged.

The complainant produced a private in H. M. 80th Regiment to prove his case, but he only substantiated the statement of the barkeeper that the complainant got the loan of a dollar.

The defendant was told that he had had a narrow escape, and was recommended to be more careful in future. He was discharged.

AIDING TO DESERT.

Two seamen on board the O. & O. steamship *Belgic* were charged with aiding two soldiers to desert in the vessel to San Francisco. They were remanded to gaol (only one of the soldiers having been found) for search to be made for the other, and for the police to detain others who may be implicated. The prisoners in consequence lost their ship, as she sailed this afternoon.

NEWCHWANG.

June 17th, 1875.

The Chinese gunboat has returned to the neighbourhood of the *Yalu*, to co-operate with other two men-of-war and Tientsin troops, against the banditti, who according to last reports were getting hemmed in, so that retreat either by land or sea would be a difficult matter. No further intelligence beyond that communicated to you in my last letter has reached this port. We expect however soon to learn of a considerable engagement having taken place. Business is very quiet. There are at present in port one steamer (*Shansi*) and eight sailing ships. For more than six weeks no rain has fallen in this settlement and farmers generally have been very gloomy in their forebodings. For the last few days however rain has been general in the province, so that the fears entertained of this year's crop are we trust groundless. We trust rain may soon be vouchsafed to us, as our roads are covered with dust two or three inches deep. There is nothing in the shape of local news worth communicating except the fact that the notorious banditti chief was brought into town on Sunday evening under a strong escort of mounted soldiers (twenty-four in number). This chief has given great trouble to the authorities, but he will do so no more, as yesterday morning at 6 o'clock he was beheaded. The *Shansi* is under steam and starts immediately for Chefoo.

It was with universal regret that the foreign community of Newchwang learned that Captain Crowell and his steamer (*Shansi*) were to cease running regularly between Chefoo and this port. A subscription was started to present Captain Crowell with a present as a slight mark of the esteem in which he is held by his friends on the occasion of his entering upon other duties, or returning home for a season as circumstances should seem desirable. No testimonial could have been more cordially subscribed to than the one in question.—*Correspondent of Shanghai Courier and Gazette*

CHINKIANG.

Messrs. Spenser, Wolff & Co. write from Chinkiang on the 23rd June:—Notwithstanding the almost incessant rain of the past week, and the depressing nature of advices received from Shanghai, a lively business has been conducted in Plain Cottons: medium to fair 8½lbs. *Grey Shirtings* have commanded most of the attention of our dealers, *T-Cloths* being in only moderate request, but holders are not anxious to press sales of these goods, as they look for an advance on present rates.

NAGASAKI.

June 13th, 1875.

Summer, according to Japanese reckoning, commenced a few days since, an epoch when the people are supposed to exchange their spring-time array for warm weather garments. This has been notably forced upon one's attention by the appearance of the police in their new clothes. These consist of a jacket of some black shiny material, and white pants. The former is not particularly striking in respect of cut, but the latter certainly attracts the eye, and one yearns to form the acquaintance of the artist who designed and the tailor who fitted them up. Like other slop goods, they have evidently been hacked out, all to one size and pattern, and served out indiscriminately to the force. The consequence is, that those mortals who possess any pretensions to flesh are cramped up in "tights," while the Cassius-like, of lean and hungry look, have more or less inches of spare material displayed in the "dorsal regions" than is absolutely advantageous, or necessary for appearance sake. As the pants are mostly of a dingy colour, for want of washing, and the jackets a dismal turnout even when new, the *tout ensemble*—men included—forms a melancholy spectacle, in ghastly contrast to the same class of Japanese, who, only a few years since, looked gentlemen in their *hakama*, but are now exposed as the veriest scarecrows in foreign rig, and compare very badly with the policemen of Osaka, who are much better clad, are always clean, and, without exception, are the neatest guardians of the peace in Japan.

The wet season has fairly set in, and it has been raining since the night before last. This morning, the water in the harbour is the color of pea-soup, and its surface has been studded with numerous logs and other timber which was of late stacked in the creeks in the neighbourhood of Desima, and which the rush of water from the heavy rains in the hills around had sent adrift. Boats and men have been out busy in salvage "pidjin," while the owners of the timber look on with rueful aspect from the Bund.

Nagasaki deserves the credit of being one of the best-paved towns in Japan, and if there should be any defection in the condition of the roads it only needs pointing out to the authorities to be soon remedied. The Bund road in the Settlement was in a bad state about a month ago, but a timely growl from the *Rising Sun* stirred up the authorities, who with commendable alacrity, set to work to repair it. And no doubt they intended to do it as effectually as they knew how, but evidently they are not aware that round pebbles will never bind properly in a road, where there is any sort of traffic with wheeled vehicles. This was pointed out more than 40 years ago by MacAdam in England, and it is many years since broken stone was substituted. Its binding properties are such, that the heavier the traffic the harder the road gets, provided the metal is good, and will not pulverize easily. Broken stone would be rather rough to the feet of the *jinrickshas* men at first, until it got worn, but that could be remedied by an admixture of gravel, and there is plenty of that about.

The U. S. S. *Ashuelot* is still here. She returned on the 7th inst., after an attempt to quit these hospitable quarters, with a broken cylinder-cover. The Akunoura Foundry people promised to make short work of a new one, but the job has proved not such an easy one as it seemed. I notice in one of your contemporaries that Messrs. Boyd has the credit of this piece of work, but although they would like to have got it they were unable to undertake it, as they had no lathe sufficiently large enough to turn it in. More power to their elbows, next opportunity.

A well-known resident of this port took his departure, a few days ago, for Shanghai, *en route* for England. He left this full of the best intentions as to what he is going to do—when he gets there; about which latter part of the programme there is a misty uncertainty. He further intimated his designs as to what he should do *when* he returned to Japan.

There are rumoured changes in the working staff of the Takashima Colliery, with a view of working the mines more economically. Whether one step that has been projected is a wise one, or is being carried out with due regard to the consequences it may lead to in more ways than one, is yet to transpire. There is a large field of speculation in this mineral (coal) here, and undoubted scope for capitalists who will guarantee good coal in quantities that would meet the demands that would certainly increase, if shippers could depend on getting their orders executed readily. But it needs foreign supervision, untrammeled by native meddling, and with fairly good coal so near the surface as the present stocks, it may be reasonably assumed that by going deeper, an out-turn fully equal to average English may be met with, if not better. Once obtained, and properly worked, there would be no difficulty about a market. Men-of-war alone, on the China Station, besides the crowd of mail and other merchant steamers trading on the China coast and in these waters, should offer inducement enough for a dozen companies. Beyond mere superficial working, little has been really done to develop this important product; and there is no question that very little will be effected for some time to come by the Japanese themselves; and very little more by foreigners, unless they can work on their own and sole responsibility.—*Correspondent Japan Gazette.*

OSAKA.

Monday, June 7th.

A large one-story house of the ordinary Japanese type has been recently erected upon the old orchard ground at the back of the Concession. Whilst it was building various surmises were hazarded as to the purpose to which it would be put. But on the 24th ultimo the question was settled by the building being opened as a Religious Meeting House, or Buddhist Lecture Hall. Large crowds of visitors are attracted to the place, and on Sunday week last the scene in its vicinity was like that of a fair.

On the day last mentioned, a great religious procession, not far short of a mile in length, traversed the city from one extremity to the other. The occasion was the escorting of a *Mikoshi*, or sacred ark-like mortmon, supposed to contain a god named Shotoku-sama, ordinarily spoken of as "O Tai-sama." This sacred, but, it is to be feared, extremely mythical personage, was on his way from Tennoji to Tokio, and his means of locomotion being limited to those available to mere mortal men, his godship was fain to perform the remainder of his journey in a common steamer! After escorting the mystic *Mikoshi* to the Adjikawa, where it had to remain till evening, waiting for conveyance down the river to the anchorage, the many hundred gaily-dressed citizens who, carrying immense banners, had formed the procession, somewhat unceremoniously left his worship to the care of his priestly attendants. What will not centralization do in Japan? Even the very gods forsake the provinces for the capital—the paradise of place-hunters!

On that same day, came off another noteworthy event of a religious character, namely, the opening of the small but neat little chapel of the English Church Mission, the first place of worship built upon the Concession. The services are for natives only, I am told.

Yet again another event, which took place on the 30th, is worthy of a gorgeous chronicle, H. E. Governor Watanabe had that day entertained H.B.M.'s Consul and officers of H.M.S. *Challenger* at his house.

Mr. Watanabe left for Tokio on the 1st inst. Let us hope that when he returns something may be done with the River Improvement Scheme. If we are to have it, the sooner it is got on with the better. *Something* is being done somewhere up towards the source, and also near Hashimoto, but what much or little I cannot learn precisely.

It is only rarely that one hears of a dead body being found in the river in "piping times of peace," but on Tuesday no less than four turned up, two in the Kedo-bori, and two at the back of the Government Buildings.

The projected Exhibition Building is to be in European style, it is said, the building of the old Osaka Fu, not very far from the Korai Bashi.

Our local government seems to be on their mettle. First, an Exhibition, then a Public Park is talked of amongst the deserted yashikis of Naka-no-shima, then the Paper and Sugar Mills, a site suggested by my letters long ago. The new bridge across the Kidzu, to replace the one connecting the Foreign Concession with the city, is to be begun immediately. It is to be a composite structure of wood and iron. Another bridge of a similar description is being erected near Dotombori, I hear. Now that the widening of the streets, by the removal of the projecting eaves of the shop-fronts, is in a great measure completed, the great improvement, both in appearance and convenience of the altered thoroughfares, is manifest.

More complaints of the unreasonable time it takes for letters to pass between Kobe and Osaka. Letters arriving in Kobe early in the morning have reached here at 3 in the afternoon.

The withdrawal of the ill-advised prohibition against cremation ought, and I believe will, bring the Government considerable popularity. Hardly a graveyard is to be seen in the vicinity of Osaka or Kioto that has not its oblong, shallow, stone-edged trench, in which bodies were reduced to ashes, and so far as I have observed, these trenches have not been disturbed the practice can at once be resumed.—*Hiogo News.*

HAKODATE.

A steamer named *Kehoma* which sailed from Nagasaki for a Russian port on the 7th of May returned to Hakodate on the 14th instant.—*Japan Mail.*

The German schooner *Ju* has arrived, having lost three men overboard. She reports American schooners *Flying Fanny*, and *Buffondean*, otter-hunting off Iterup. The latter vessel had lost one man overboard. Captain Davie, of the American sloop *Dolphin*, is dead, having smothered himself burnt himself with charcoal, and died five days after.—*Japan Gazette.*

FOOLISH PATRIOTISM.

The Empire is rapidly opening, and now Japan is very different from old Japan. We have discovered that our swords, which we thought the best in the world are perfectly useless against the guns of men-of-war, and thus even our war discipline is changed. Our Emperor, whom we deemed a God and thought himself one, is now discovered to be no such thing, for we know that this is contrary to the laws of nature, and he is now less in the distance between him and ourselves, and has come much closer to us. Surely the past condition of affairs cannot be called despotic. But in times of transition like the present there are some obstinate people called Washaka (Japanese antiquarians) and Shingakusha (Shinto clergy) who are incessantly crying that this is God's country. Some make this for an exaltation of the country, but on the contrary, it merely brings it into contempt. We must introduce everything which can profit and advance the country, quite independently of where it comes from. We have an enlightened and just admiration, when we have contracted virtuous habits when education is in a high state, when are wealthy and able to resist the encroachments we need not be ashamed of appearing before the world. But the incessant laudation of the country and the boast that it is divine, and that the lineages of our great families are very long and so on, is all stuff, and only serves to show the world what fools we have been not to have done much more during this time, and to give it a good chance of laughing at us. In ancient times we were in truth nothing but savages dwelling in a corner of the remote orient, and there is no reason for us to be ashamed of this. But let us do all in our power to improve and advance in the future, so that we need not be ashamed to appear before the world, and no longer depend for our reputation on this sort of claim to divine favour.—*Japan Paper.*

BARON MAKLAY'S EXPERIENCES IN NEW GUINEA.

In connection with New Guinea exploration the *Sydney Mail* gives the following account of the distinguished Russian Traveller, Baron Maklay:—

The aspirations of Australians and of other people to the attainment of better knowledge of New Guinea, and the steps they have taken to effect that object, have hitherto been attended with more misfortune than progress. In prospect of another expedition soon leaving these shores, the particulars given below by recent experiences in that field of exploration will not be without interest. Indeed, the narrative scarcely needs association with our own enterprises to give it a claim to read. It is somewhat odd that there should be a strong phonetic resemblance in the name of the Australian promoter of the next expedition to that of the foreign traveller whose adventures we record.

For the details here given we are indebted to a paper named the *Land*, a European journal:—

Miklucho Maklay is about thirty years of age, and was educated first at St. Petersburg, after which he studied medicine at Hedelberg and Jena. He subsequently journeyed through Spain and Italy, and undertook a scientific trip to the Canary Isles in company with Professor Hackel. On his return he devoted himself to studying natural history and anthrology, and visited Abyssinia and the shores of the Red Sea. On regaining St. Petersburg, he attracted the notice of men of science, and, thanks to the influence of the Grand-Duchess Helen, was supplied with the means for a journey to New Guinea. Maklay was attracted to Astrolabe Bay, a recess in the north-east coast of unknown dimensions, which had been discovered in 1825 by the French Admiral Dumont D'Urville, but which he had not time enough to examine. Here Maklay hoped to light upon aboriginal Papuans of a purer breed, noticeable for a peculiar type of cranium and for curly hair. Through the help of the Grand-Duchess he obtained a free passage on board of the corvette *Vitas*, and left Russia on the 8th of October, 1870. After doubling the southern extremity of South America, the Pacific was crossed, and at Samoa, one of the Navigator Islands, Maklay obtained the services of a Swede named Wilson and a Polynesian lad as servants. In September, 1871, the corvette entered Astrolabe Bay, in New Guinea, and found that it extended for about eight miles inland. At the further end a protecting row of breakers formed a harbour, and Maklay, accompanied by his two servants, rowed in a boat, and was quickly rowed to shore. In spite of his friend's earnest dissuasion he penetrated into the forest, whether the natives had fled in terror, but it was not without difficulty that he prevailed upon two of them to accompany them, and these, on coming in view of the vessel, set up such a shrieking that it was fain to let them go. A neighbouring village was quite empty; all the inhabitants having taken to their heels. The place, however, seemed to please Maklay, and a space having been cleared of the ironwood and other trees encumbering it, a hut was erected for him, and at the end of a week everything was ready, not forgetting a series of mines round the hut, which could be fired from the outside in case of a seizure of the premises during the absence of the tenants.

A few days afterwards, at daybreak, a procession of natives came down to the shore and brought some presents including a dog and a porker, some bananas, c

LITERARY AND ART GOSSIP.

Sir W. G. Armstrong is writing a treatise on the "Gyroscope."

Dr. Binney's sermons, edited by the Rev. Dr. Allon, will shortly appear.

The total received for the two parts of the late M. Guizot's library is 64,037 f.

Mr. E. J. Holyoake is about to publish his works in cheap form, with sundry notes and additions.

Mr. C. J. Galloway, of Manchester, has bought Mr. Watt's picture of "Love and Death" for 1,300 guineas.

The Rev. W. Graham, son of the late Sir James Graham, Bart., M.P., is writing an account of "A Visit to Norway."

The death, at Lyons, is announced of M Chenu, aged forty, a painter of talent, who had distinguished himself by his effects of snow and fog.

The *Temps* announces that another batch of letters by Mérimée to a second "Incognita" has been discovered, and will shortly be published.

M. Gérôme, the distinguished French historical painter, has received a special invitation from the Sultan to paint a series of pictures for the Palace.

By a recent decree of the Spanish Government, foreign artists will be allowed to send in works to the Fine Arts Exhibition to be opened in Madrid next October.

Mr. Linnæus's collected poems are being prepared for simultaneous publication in England and America, under the title of "Songs and Odes on the March of Life."

It has been decided that the Edinburgh memorial to the late Mr. Adam Black, the publisher, is to take the form of a statue, to be erected either in the old or new town.

Galignani states that the fortune left by the late M. Michel Levy, the publisher, is estimated at 17,000,000 f., but nobody yet knows who is to be the heir, as no will has at present been found.

A painting of the appearance of the Holy Virgin to St. François d'Assise, in the church of Notre Dame at Cassel, department of the Nord, has been discovered to be an original by Rubens.

Nearly 3,000 copies of the authorized Australian edition of Mr. Gladstone's "Expostulation" have been sold in Melbourne, and the demand appears to have undergone very little abatement.

Thornycroft's statue of the late Lord Mayo was cast on the 14th May, at the new foundry of Messrs. Cox, the ecclesiastical fitters to Thames Ditton; the figure on horseback will be 14 ft. high, and created opposite the Government House, Calcutta.

Those who read that charming book, the "Memorials of Charles Mayne Young," the actor, by his son, will be glad to learn that Mr. Julian Young is going to bring out another volume of anecdotes and good stories in connection with his father.

A correspondent of the *Athenæum*, writing from Paris, states that all the copies of the first edition of the French translation of "Young Brown" (*Le Jeune Brown*), a novel published in London some months ago, have been bought up by order of Prince Bismarck and despatched to Germany.

A striking portrait of Raphael, in the possession of Cardinal Mossarenti, at Rome, is now the subject of great interest in that city. It represents Raphael at the age of twenty-five or twenty-six. Eminent connoisseurs are divided in opinion as to whether the portrait was painted by Raphael himself.

In the Royal Library at Berlin a collection has been formed of books, newspapers, paintings, sketches, and sculpture relating to the Franco-Prussian war. It is amusing to learn that a place has been found among the volumes included in the collection for "The Battle of Dorking."—*Athenæum.*

Professor Blackie has announced that he has already received £5,000 towards the endowment of the Celtic chair at Edinburgh. He hopes that London will contribute another £1,000 at a meeting which is shortly to be held at Willis's Rooms, and that he might look for another £2,000 from the colonies.

The *Academy* understands that a new work by Mr. Tennyson is in the press, and will shortly be published by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. It is entitled "Queen Mary; a Drama," and embraces the life of Mary Tudor from her accession to her death, together with the prominent scenes in her reign.

A portrait of Alderman Sir C. Whetham, in his robes as Sheriff of London and Middlesex, has been painted by Mr. Edgar Williams, for the Leathersellers' Company, of which Sir Charles was master during his year of office. The portrait, has, says the *City Press*, been placed in the hall of the company.

It is agreeable to learn that the Solario that was for sale at Milan has been acquired by the National Gallery. It is a portrait of a man, only the head and bust. The drapery is red. The whole is a magnificent piece of drawing and modelling. The character is clearly given, and the expression is full of life and force.

It is proposed to calendar and publish the records of the Scotch Privy Council from the beginning of Queen Mary's reign down to the union. These records have hitherto been practically inaccessible, and it is expected that their publication will throw much new light on some of the most interesting periods of Scotch history.

The collection of portraits of former presidents and distinguished members of the Institution of Civil Engineers has recently received an addition by the gift of an admirable likeness of the late Mr. John Robinson M'Clean, M.P., who occupied the presidential chair in 1865 and 1866. The painting is the work of Mr. Charles Landseer, R.A.

Mr. P. R. Drummond, of Perth, is at present engaged on a "Life of Robert Nicoll," the poet, which is to be published along with a complete edition of his poetical works. Mr. Drummond was the poet's intimate friend during the period of his short life, when the poems and lyrics were being composed. He is custodier of a number of the poet's letters, addressed to himself.—*Athenæum.*

The annual meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute will be held at Canterbury, commencing on Tuesday, the 20th of July, under the presidency of the Lord Fitzwalter. The presidents of sections are the Dean of Westminster, Mr. Beresford Hope, and Mr. G. T. Clark. The first meeting of the society was held in the same city thirty-one years ago, since which time nearly every cathedral town in England has been visited in turn.

A discovery of treasure has just been made at Courbevoie, near Paris. A labourer while digging the foundation of a wall in the Avenue de St. Denis, near the side of a former convent of Ursulines, found, at a depth of about a foot below the floor of cellar, two small boxes, one containing 75 gold pieces of 48 livres, bearing the image of Louis XV., and the other 587 silver coins of six livres of the same and the following reign, the whole forming a value of about 7,000 f., to the half of which the finder is entitled.

Canon Jackson, in the course of his researches among the MS. treasures at Longleat, has lighted upon another remarkable discovery, viz., a well-preserved MS. of Henry de Solinea, Abbot of Glastonbury in 1189, giving an account of the Abbey, its officers, and establishment, as existing in that year; mentioning the allowance made to each officer of beer, bread, wax, servants, horses, hay, fodder; also the lands appropriated to their maintenance, rents of the same, lists of manors, and many other curious particulars.—*Athenæum.*

The New York correspondent of the *Academy* says:—Mr. J. W. Bouton, a book importer of this city, has recently sold a Bible, in the preparation of which Mr. James Gibbs, of London, passed the greater part of his lifetime. This remarkable book contains the entire text of three or four rare editions of the Bible, and consists of sixty volumes. The text is carefully inlaid and illustrated by the insertion of upwards of thirty thousand plates, original drawings in oil, water colour, and pencil, specimens of early printed, rare, or curious Bibles, etchings, engravings on steel and copper, and mezzotints. The book, which is a library in itself, was sold for ten thousand dollars to a private collector in this State.

At the Leeds Exhibition, Mr. Streeter, of Bond Street, London, has a collection of jewellery and diamonds amounting to 50,000 guineas. The jewels presented by the ladies of Chislehurst to Prince Louis Napoleon, bronzes, and other works of art, are included in the case. He also has on exhibition a very interesting illustration of how the plain gold or inexpensive jewellery is made by his process, each part being perfect in finish, and at a considerably less price than jewellery made by hand. Among the curiosities on view may be mentioned a watch, one-half the size of a threepenny piece, going correctly to time, diamonds in their rough state, and a death's-head scarf-pin, with moving diamond eyes and jaw, caused by an exceedingly small electric battery concealed in the waistcoat pocket.

CONSPIRACY TO BREAK OUT OF RANGOON JAIL.

The ominent nature of our Burmese prisoners is the difficulty with which we deal with them. Their captivity has lately been illustrated by the discovery of a plot amongst the convicts of that nation in the jail at this town to break out of their confinement. It would seem that, as in many other cases, an old offender, who was imprisoned for dacoity, was at the head of the affair, and by means of certain magical charms he had made (we are not told how, but he had the opportunity of manufacture,) he induced fifty or sixty misguided prisoners to join him in an attempt to break through the jail and release all those confined within the prison walls.

The long attempt was to have been made some time this month, and the men had evidently been hatching their design for a considerable period, as is evidenced by the fact that certain holes made in the jail were found hidden away in workshops and sleeping apartments. How it could be effected if a proper account were taken, we are at a loss to imagine; but fortunately for the authorities, the plot has been brought to light; not through their vigilance, but because some old convicts who had overheard a part of the secret conversation carried between the would-be mutineers gave timely information. It is to be hoped that their claims to consideration, will not be overlooked. —*Rangoon Times.*

EURASIAN WOMEN AS WIVES OF NATIVES OF INDIA.

The fate of the two young women, Amelia Couch and Caroline Hand, (says the *Bombay Gazette*) seem to have been suddenly aroused to the importance of the step they had taken in allying themselves with the two Mahomedan camel drivers, Merbhan and Jumma Khan, presents a view of modern English life among the lowest ones which is not without interest. Both of the women appear to have come to Australia about the same time, and to have been in service there when they met the two Mahomedans. Neither of them could therefore have been in error; they seem to have been simply allured by the display of wealth that the Mahedans appeared in their eyes to possess. The want of education that the girls shown is very clearly demonstrated in the readiness with which they went through a marriage ceremony which, it might be presumed, the most ill-informed English girl would once know was only a farce. Both of the men came from Cornwall; but though almost Cornish miners ignorance may be expected to be found, yet few Englishmen would be prepared to believe that two English women, seventy-two and the other twenty-four years of age, would be ready to do as these two did. They believed themselves to be married to the two Mahomedans, because they each passed a certificate signed by some person who professed himself to be a Christian minister, and who probably performed the farcical proceeding of marrying them in some out-of-the-way place where no honest eyes were likely to intrude. From the account that the women have themselves given of the connection with these men there can be no doubt that Merbhan and Jumma Khan bribed some base fellow in Adelaide to persuade the ignorant women that by going through the ceremony he himself concocted they would become their wives; and after succeeding so far it was easy to lead them to believe that they were going to reside within British territory in India, and so they were induced to leave Australia, and doubtless thought that India they would be as grand ladies as duchesses are in England. They have been undeceived, however, at the last moment from a fate that would certainly have met them had they once crossed the borders and passed the hill into Candahar, which appears to have been the locality destined to receive them. These two women were thrown upon the world, one at fourteen and the other at fifteen years of age, and by some means at that age created to Australia; and during the seven years they had been there they seem to have nearly lost trace of their parents and friends in England; they had no one to consult or advise them, and apparently each one inspired the other to courage to take the leap in the dark, in ally themselves with two Mahomedans; the consequences of which they obtained some slight knowledge of when they got to Kurrachee.

An offer by Mr. Charles MacIver, of the Cunard Company, to act as arbitrator between various local transatlantic firms, with the object of putting an end to the ruinous competition which has now so long existed in the American Steam Trade, has not been successful, the National Company, to whom Mr. MacIver's offer was addressed, having refused to negotiate upon the terms proposed.

The *Invalide russe* publishes the following intelligence from Afghanistan: The civil war is at an end. Yakub Ali remains completely victorious. Yakub Beghi, having failed in an attempt to escape imprisoned for life. His chief general, a Persian dignitary, has given up his cause as useless, dissolved the army, and returned to his own home. He is about to resume the government of Khorassan.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

1ST JULY, EVENING.

A small amount of business has been done in Bengal Drug. Peas at $573½ to $575 cash, 7 chests only sold; senna $558¾ cash, 3 chests sold. No change Malwa.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/1½ to 4/1¾
Bank Bills, 30 days' sight, 4/1½ to 4/1¾
Bank Bills, at months' sight, 4/2½ to 4/2¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/2¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/2½
ON BOMBAY.—Bnk, on demand 226½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bnk, on demand 226½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 72½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—$27 per cent. discount.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$50 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$810 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 90 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$185 per share, ex interest.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$492½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$132 per share, ex interest.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$160 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—45 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—10 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 73 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$55 per cent. discount.

SALES ON THE 30TH, 1875.

As reported by Chinese.

Almonds, 5 bags, at $23.50, by Kwong-wo-cheung to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 30 bags at $7.10, by Kwong-wo-cheung to travelling trader.

Brown Sugar, 300 bags, at $3.10, by Kwong-wo-cheung to local trader.

Cuttlefish, 6 packages, at $19.00, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flower, 8 packages, at $7.00, by Kwong-hing-chong to travelling trader.

Shark's Fins, 4 packages, at $24.00, Kwai-mow to travelling trader.

Melon Seeds, 70 packages, at $5.20, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

1ST JULY.

China Root, 200 picls, at $2.80, Kwong-hing-loe to travelling trade.

Cuttlefish, 5 bags, at $22.50, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.

Milled Rice, 500 picls, at $1.60, by Kin-tai-loong to local trader.

Vermicelli, 30 bags, at $7.20, by Chun-chong-wing to travelling trader.

American Flour, 100 bs., 100 bags, at $2.75, by Quan-chong-loong to travelling trader.

Large Mussels, (dried), 10 bags, at $48.00, by Tung-shun-wo to travelling trader.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Ajax (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 11th inst.
Do.	Denbighshire	Williams	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	St. Andrew's Castle	Malcolm	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Osaka	Lowe	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Hollander	Van der Eb	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Wildwood	James Frost	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Burnside	Pendregrace	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Matilda	Carver	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Messenger	Gilkey	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	City of Peking (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 8th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Gaelic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 5th prox., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Nizam (str.)	Barlow	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Do. AND LONDON	Tartar (str.)	Johnson	Hongkong	Gilman & Co.	On or about 3rd inst.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Ava (str.)	Rolland		Messageries Maritimes	On 10th inst., at noon.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Harriet N. Carlton	Harkness	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
MANILA	Emuy (str.)	Blanco	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Bombay (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Gwalior (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Sarpedon (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 4th inst.
Do.	Egeria (str.)	J. Entwisle	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
Do. AND YOKOHAMA	Erl King (str.)			Melchers & Co.	Quick despatch.
FOOCHOW	Min	Peters	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 4th inst., at 10 A.M.
Do. AND AMOY	Formosa (str.)	Stewart	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.

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For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1875. [963

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Hongkong, 22nd June, 1875. [964

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Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 21st June, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA AND OVERLAND, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*CITY OF PEKING*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 8th prox., at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA and OVERLAND.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 7th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, June 21st, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 10th July, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*AVA*," Commandant ROLLAND, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 9th July, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES,
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *GAELIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 5th August, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 4th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day, all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, July 1st, 1875.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.

OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein.
(Ord. 5, Oct., 1871, Art. VII., XVI., XVII.)
„ 13, Sept., 1873, „ XIII.)
Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools,
BANHAP & CIE.
Vu le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER,
6m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1203 Hongkong

Extracts.

TIRED.

Tired of sitting alone in the dusk,
Wearily watching the evening star,
Tired of smelling the woodbine and musk,
Tired of listening to music afar;
Tired, so tired, of all things below,
Tired to death, even weary of woe.

Softly the dew falls on meadow and shore,
Softly the moon rises over the sea,
Still lie the billows, forgetting to roar,
Patient and quiet, but tired like me:
Tired of tossing, of tumult and strife,
Tired, so tired, of turbulent life.

From laughter and light in the room I crept,
Here to the balcony facing the sea,
But the silver music from harp-strings swept,
In a time-worn melody follows me:
And I who was weary of laugh and song,
Could listen well-pleased the whole night long.

My heart keeps time, beating true to that strain,
Its lingering langour, its wails that float
From the young and happy to one in pain,
Are saddened and weary in every note;
That time-worn tune, and the song of the sea,
Are close to my heart, they are tired like me.

Tired of waiting through sorrowful days,
For voices and footsteps that never will come,
Tired of caring for comfort or praise,
Now the lips that comforted once are dumb.
Dumb as the rocks, or the sand on the shore,
Dumb as the foam on the waves evermore.

Tired of wishing for days that were past,
Ere the flames of my love-lit youth expired;
Tired of counting the wrecks that are cast
On my life's barren shore—I am tired, so tired;
Not sullen, nor angry, nor wildly distrest,
But tired, so tired, and longing for rest.

L. E. Y.

A LEGEND OF BOLTON ABBEY.

We reach the Strid. At this spot—the Mecca of the Wharfedale tourist—the river gallops through a deep sluice between two rocks, so narrow that you may leap across it. Hence its name. And here it is the legend must be told; after which let the grayling look out. A certain fishiness about the story makes it quite appropriate at this time and place. One Lady Alice had a son who came to an untimely end in this madly-hurrying current which, as we sit over it, roars in our ears. The story has been best told by Rogers, who shall, with the reader's permission, tell it again for our benefit. Wordsworth's version, though substantially the same, is, compared with Rogers's even "as water unto wine." Says Rogers:—

At Embsay rung the matin bell,
The stag was roused on Barden Fell;
The mingled sounds were swelling, dying,
And down the Wharfe a horn was flying;
When, near the cabin in the wood,
In tartan clad and forest green,
With hound in leash and hawk in hood,
The boy of Egremond was seen.
Blithe was his song—a song of yore:
But where the rock is rent in two,
And the river rushes through,
His voice was heard no more.
'Twas but a step, the gulf he passed;
But that step—it was his last!
As through the mist he winged his way
(A cloud that hovers night and day),
The hound hung back, and back he drew
The master and his merlin too!
That narrow place of noise and strife
Received their little all of life.

So far all authorities are agreed, but an inspection of certain musty documents throws some doubt upon the sequel. The Lady Alice, according to Wordsworth's acceptation of the popular legend, was apprised of the lad's fate by a forester, who, with a tact and delicacy not unusual, pray observe, even in those rude times, prepared the poor lady for his intelligence by asking—"What remains when prayer is unavailing?" Quoth the bereaved mother, "Endless sorrow."

From which affliction—when the grace
Of God had in her heart found place—
A pious structure fair to see,
Rose up, this stately priory.

That is Mr. Wordsworth; but the version which seems, not only from documentary evidence, but from our knowledge of the parties interested, to be most likely is that the abbots and monks of Embsay, up in the bleak fell district, tired of their lonely situation (and there being no fish handy), took advantage of the lady's grief to descend into the valley and remove their priory nearer the beeves and trout. Anyhow the priory was wealthily endowed, and in a short space of time the monks—self-denying souls!—possessed 2,193 sheep, 713 horned cattle, 95 pigs, and 91 goats.—*Waterside Sketches.*

ST. GILES'S MONUMENTS.

In the churchyard are tombs to the memory of Richard Pendrill, to whom Charles II. owed his escape after the fatal battle of Worcester, and of George Chapman, the earliest translator of Homer's "Iliad;" the latter is said to have been the work of Inigo Jones. The following bombastic epitaph on Pendrill's tomb will amuse our readers:—

Hold, passenger, here's shrouded in his hearse,
Unparalleled Pendrill through the universe;
Like whom the Eastern star from heaven gave light
To three lost kings, so he in such dark night
To Britain's Monarch, tossed by adverse war,
On earth appeared, a second Eastern star;
A pole, a stem in her rebellious main,
A pilot to her Royal Sovereign.
Now triumph in heaven's eternal sphere
He's hence advanced for his just steerage here;
While Albion's chronicles with matchless fame
Embalm the story of great Pendrill's name.

Chapman deserves more particular mention here, as the intimate friend of Ben Jonson, who thus speaks of his translation of Homer:—

Whose work could this age, Chapman, to refine
Old Hesiod's ore, and give it thus, but thine,
Who hadst before wrought in rich Homer's mine?
What treasure hast thou brought us, and what store
Still, still dost thou arrive with at our shore,
To make thy honour and our wealth the more?

If all the vulgar tongues that speak this day
Were naked of thy discoveries, they must say,
To the Greek coast thine only knew the way.
Such passage hast thou found, such returns made,
As now of all men it is called the trade;
And who make thither else, rob or invade.

He translated Hesiod's "Works and Days," as well as Homer, and was even better known as a playwriter, and was more than once imprisoned, along with Ben Jonson, for the freedom of his pen. Chapman and Fletcher, indeed, were Jonson's most intimate friends. He told Drummond of Hawthornden that he loved them both, and that "next to himself, they were the only poets who could make a masque." Chapman died in 1634, at the age of nearly eighty. On the very verge of the churchyard, overlooking the busy traffic of Broad-street, lies a flat stone, having upon it some faint vestiges of what was once a coat of arms and some appearance of an inscription; but the most expert of heralds would fail to describe the one, and eyes, however penetrating, may be baffled to decipher the other. Yet this is a grave without its dead—a mockery of the tomb—a cheating of the sexton; for hither were brought the decapitated remains of one who was among the brightest and most popular young noblemen of his time, and hence were they afterwards disinterred and privately conveyed to Dilston, in Northumberland, where they moulder in the family vault, amid the ashes of his forefathers. Here, in fact, was first deposited the body of the amiable and unfortunate James Radcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater, whose fatal connection with the fortunes of the Pretender and untimely death on Tower Hill are matters of history, and reveal a sad tragedy, in which he was at once the hero and the victim. The body of the earl was again removed from its grave in Northumberland, and carried to Thorndon, Lord Petre's seat in Essex, for reinterment, in October, 1874.—*Cassell's Old and New London.*

COLD IN THE HEAD.

Life is but an empty show, a hollow mockery, to the man with a cold in his head. Be he naturally ever so ambitious and energetic, when thus situated he desires only to sit by the fire and meditate—and wipe his nose. Every bone in his body aches, he loses his appetite, and his head feels as though it were as large as a crate of crockery, and about as heavy. He has but little inclination to carry on a conversation, or to hear others talk, but would rather crawl off to some secluded spot with a dozen or so fresh handkerchiefs, and there remain enwrapped in his misery and his cold.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND.

Once in Epping Forest Nero discovered a pond in which were floating seven or eight rafters, and must forsooth bring them one by one on shore, a little piece of business which, owing to the immense size of the planks, occupied him fully half an hour, during which time I had the option of either cooling my heels in waiting, or walking on without him. Nero didn't care which; he had his work to do, and did it. When he had arranged all the rafters in a line on the bank to his entire satisfaction, he shook himself, and came on. On the south coast, in 1872, Master Nero worked for two hours in a gale of wind, with the breakers running high and rough, and saved quite a quantity of spars and other wreckage, which otherwise would have drifted over to the French coast. Christopher North, in his inimitable "Noctes Ambrosianæ," rightly observes that to teach this noble animal petty little tricks, such as catching biscuits off his nose, begging, &c., is simply to insult his noble nature. But in the house the dog may be taught much that is useful; such as fetching his master's boots, slippers, hat, cane, gloves, as they are asked for; and I have seen a Newfoundland go and take down his owner's hat, and bring it to him without being told—just as a hint that he wished to have a run. If in the country, you can easily teach him to go to the butcher's for meat in a basket, and to take the letter-bag to and from the post-office. By always showing him a piece of money when you get him a biscuit, putting the coin in his mouth, and causing him to give it up before you give him the food, you may soon teach him to go and purchase his own Spratt cakes. I know a dog of this breed in Edinburgh, who will stand with his fore-legs on the table or counter and toss with you for pence, with which to buy biscuits in the nearest baker's shop. Of course, you have always to hide, he picking the penny off the floor and calling to you. He lives at an hotel, and manages to make a very decent livelihood from this species of gambling, as well he may, because he never pays when he loses, and when he wins he at once bolts and spends the penny. —*The Fanciers' Gazette.*

A TYPICAL CIVIL SERVANT.

So far as I am concerned, I simply stand aloof in amazed admiration of the increased educational facilities enjoyed by the youth of the upper and middle classes in this our bright, benevolent, and believing age. Confining my observations to my own sex, there is, for example, my young friend Guildenspur of the Performance of Official Functions Office, Somerset House. At the first blush you might arrive at the very erroneous conclusion that G. does not know A from a bull's foot. He has always appeared to me a remarkably ignorant and silly young man. When he is not engaged at the office for the Performance of Official Functions, he is usually sucking at a short pipe or paying homage at the shrine of Miss Frisette, the barmaid at the Royal Abrakampa refreshment buffet; and I have heard that Guildenspur's evenings are usually devoted either to the Imperial Ekaterinoslav Music-hall or to billiards. Yet the amount of knowledge possessed by this young gentleman when he went up for his pass examination before the Civil Service Commissioners was something positively astounding, both as regards its variety and its profundity. He took the largest number of marks ever gained by a single candidate for his brilliant answers in cerebral physiology, crystallography, spectrum analysis, and prehistoric history. He was examined in Urdu, Graeco-Selavonic, Indo-Germanic, and Scented Pekoe. He was examined in Colenso's Arithmetic (the edition translated into intelligent Zulu), in conic sections, and in Cocker's Commentaries on the undiscovered Problems of Euclid (to which is appended the celebrated essay by Professor Gnomon, M.A., showing that Euclid was only a comic poet, and that the "Elements" were written by Hermes Trismegistus.) He was examined in English literature, including Milton's "Areopagitica," Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Policy," Barrow on the "Pope's Supremacy," Dryden's "Absolom and Achitophel" (that fine exemplar of political morality), and above all, in the prologue to Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." The case with which Guildenspur, without even using Thomas Tyrwhitt's Gloss, filled up his Chaucerian paper, and construed the allusions to "cheveawtrie," and "chevisance," "felawship," the monk who was "a fayre for the maistrie," and the monk who was "rekkeles," the pilot's "herbewe" and "lodemanage," the doctor of physic who could well fortune the ascendant of his images for his patient, and the shipman who could draw full many a draught of wine "from Burdeux-ward while that the chapman slepe," to say nothing of innumerable other verbal niceties and recondite advertences which to this day continue to puzzle students of mature age, ripe scholarship, and carefully disciplined habits of analyzing the diction of a writer as difficult to read in English as Pindar in Greek, was only equalled by the delight with which, out of cramming hours, he had read the libidinous tales couched in filthy language of an author, splendid in his genius, and whose faults were only the faults of his age, but whose works are no more fit to be put into the hands of young people of either sex than Casanova's "Memoirs" or the "Decameron" of Boccaccio. Such (I have said nothing about his attainments in hydraulics, pneumatics, palæontology, cryptography, Druidical theology, dental surgery, and psychic force) were a few of the subjects which young Mr. Guildenspur "took up," and in which he "passed" triumphantly. It is true that G. has a very large head, but from his normal vacuity of countenance and usually idiotic conversation I used (ere I knew the secrets of his examination prison-house) to ascribe his preternatural frontal development to water on the brain. It is clear, however, that he was not hydrocephalous, but only a genius; and when he is gathered to his fathers, it may be discovered that his skull was one homogeneous helmet or case, like Pascal's, with no sutures, and with a single sagittal opening. This wonderfully educated young man was in process of time duly selected to fill the important post he now holds in the Performance of Official Functions Office. They say that his duties mainly consist in counting turnpike tickets, washing the obliterating marks off postage stamps, and translating defunct telegrams into Greek hexameters; but that is neither here nor there. He went in at a salary of £90 a year, and has an annual rise of 3s. 6½d.—On his attaining his ninetieth birthday, and on showing to the satisfaction of the department that he has been septennially vaccinated, that he has never accepted an accommodation bill, that he has never written for the comic papers, asked for promotion, or made up his betting-book during office hours, that he is a member of the Church of England, and that his mental faculties—if he ever had any—have entirely deserted him, he will be entitled to retire on a pension calculated on the basis of seventy-two eight-hundredths of his salary at the age of seventy.—*Belgravia.*

Insurances.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, Agents, for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies by the O. S. S. Co.'s, P. & O. Co.'s, and M. M. Co's Steamers at the following Rates, less 15 °/₀ discount:—

	All Risks.	Free of Particular Average.
Hongkong to London, Tea.	1¾ °/₀	1¼ °/₀
Do. Do. Silk,	1¼ °/₀	1¼ °/₀

Other First-class Steamers at Current Rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

1m 891 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Current Rates, less 20 °/₀ discount.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

1m 892 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Current Rates, less 20 °/₀ discount.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

1m 893 Hongkong, 8th June, 1875.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD, *Agent, Sun Fire Office.*

1335 Hongkong, 25th August, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ °/₀) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 °/₀) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 °/₀ on the premia.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. 33⅓ °/₀) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co. *Agents.*

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 °/₀.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents	½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents	1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days,	⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month	¼ " "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	½ " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	¾ " "
Above 6 months	the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf. 1903. Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 30 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG,

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 885

Insurances.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/₀) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 °/₀) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1023 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 °/₀ for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy-holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1866.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 °/₀ allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned, have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the July, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.		
COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24 per 400		$4.00 a $111.00
" " 28 a 32 "		12.50 a 118.00
" " 38 a 42 "		18.00 a 132.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs. per piece		$1.70 a 1.85
" 8 lbs.		2.00 a 2.02
" 8½ lbs.		2.15 a 2.58
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed.		2.10 a 2.25
" 64 a 66 "		2.50 a 2.55
" 68 a 80 "		2.30 a 3.45
WHITE SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	piece	2.40 a 2.45
WHITE BROCADES		2.35 a 2.70
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards		2.75 a 2.80
" " 40		3.70 a 3.80
GREY T. CLOTHS, 24 yds & 33 in.		1.75 a 2.15
" 24 " & 36 "		2.10 a 2.18
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS		3.50 a 3.95
DYED BROCADES: Do.		3.70 a 3.95
DYED DAMASK Do.	piece	5.70 a 5.80
CHINTZ		1.30 a 1.35
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	doz.	0.50 a 0.70
" Brown		0.50 a 0.64
" Red		0.70 a 0.75
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	yard	0.10 a 0.20
" Gentian, 23	"	0.21 a 0.22
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.24 a 0.25
WOOLLEN GOODS.		
SPANISH STRIPES	yard	0.78 a 0.79
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	piece	9.10 a 9.20
" " Assorted		8.60 a 8.70
" *HH* Scarlet		9.00 a 9.05
" " Assorted		8.50 a 8.60
CAMLETS, SSS		16.00 a 16.50
" SS		17.50 a 18.00
" S		18.00 a 19.00
" *BBB*		19.00 a 19.50
LASTINGS, *DD*		15.00 a 15.50
METALS.		
IRON, Nail Rod	picul	3.00 a 3.40
" Hoop	"	3.95 a 4.20
" Bar	"	3.30 a 3.35
" Wire	"	7.90 a 8.15
LEAD	"	7.50 a 7.80
STEEL, English	catty	5.40 a 5.50
" Swedish	"	5.60 a 5.65
TIN, Malacca	picul	22.80 a 23.80
TIN PLATES	box	7.50 a 8.00
SHEATHING METAL	picul	23.50 a 26.50
QUICKSILVER, English	catty	113.00 a 115.00
" American	"	117.00 a
SPELTER	"	6.50 a 7.00

PRODUCE.		
COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	13.50 a 14.00
" Ningpo	"	14.50 a 15.00
" Tientsin	"	13.80 a 14.00
" Tungchow	"	15.00 a 15.50
" Bengal	"	13.00 a 15.25
ALOE	"	1.50 a 1.70
BÊCHE-DE-MER, white	"	4.50 a 4.40
" Black	"	3.25 a 3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.30 a 2.35
" Siam, white	"	1.55 a 1.80
" " mill cleaned	"	1.55 a 1.56
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	1.00 a 1.01
" Saigon	"	1.52 a 1.54
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	"	5.70 a 6.10
COALS, Afloat	per ton.	
" English steam	"	11.75 a 12.75
" Sydney	"	9.75 a —
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	3.30 a 3.50
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
SAPPANWOOD, Straits	per pol.	5.70 a 5.85
" Banka	"	4.10 a 4.20
PEPPER White	"	16.50 a 17.00
" Black	"	9.50 a 9.80
ARECA NUT	"	1.50 a 1.75
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	4.10 a 4.30
" South Seas	"	16.00 a 18.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	2.00 a 2.20
" Siam	"	2.35 a 2.65
FLOUR, American per barrel of 200 lbs.		2.00 a 2.10
" " of 200 lbs.		5.50 a 6.50
" California, per sack of 50 lbs.		1.18 a 1.20
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pol.	1.90 a 1.93
" California	"	2.35 a 2.35
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.25 a 6.35
" " Dk. Brown	"	4.70 a 4.85
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	—
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.60
" Candy	"	6.70 a 8.50
CAMPHOR, packed	"	12.75 a 13.00
PEAS, White	"	1.70 a 1.75
" Green	"	2.75 a 2.87
" Black	"	1.68 a 1.70
" Yellow	"	1.65 a 1.67
MUSHROOMS	"	40.00 a 45.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	1.70 a 2.40
" Black	"	2.20 a 2.25
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	10.00 a 12.50
" " " middle	"	7.00 a 8.00
" " " small	"	5.75 a 6.50
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.50 a 7.50
BEES WAX, Japan, White	"	11.50 a 11.70
" " Hankow	"	85.00 a 90.00

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.					
Bombay	C. F. Davis	Brit. str	1300	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Bowen	J. McKenzie	Brit. str	844	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Carisbrooke	M. G. Scott	Brit. str	1000	Scon Cheong & Co	
City of Peking	H. G. Morse	Amr. str	2500	P. M. S. Co	Yokohama &c.
Crocus	R. H. Joy	Brit. str	1297	Ah Yon	
Douglas	E. Burnie	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Egeria	James Entwisle	Ger. str	1097	Siemssen & Co	
Emuy	F. Blanco	Span. str	222	Ramedios & Co	
Estepona	L. B. Hubback	Brit. str	676	Birley & Co	
Formosa	C. E. Stewart	Brit. str	651	A. MacG. Heaton	Swatow, &c.
Fyen	D. Torm	Dan. str	909	Ah Yon	
Gwalior	N. W. Haselwood	Brit. str	1200	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Hoogly	Gauvian	Fren. str	1800	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai
Japan	J. Miller	Brit. str	1853	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Jeddah	J. Clark	Brit. str	894	Chinese	
Kinshan ‡	Cury	Brit. str	1050	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang §	Benning	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Ly-ee-moon	Forrest	Brit. str	611	Birley & Co	
Mecca	Johnson	Brit. str	687	Hop-kee	
Milton	Butchard	Brit. str	899	Chinese	
Ningpo	J. M. Rayner	Brit. str	763	Siemssen & Co	
Nizam	Barlow	Brit. str	1727	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
Norna	C. Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Pearl	Munk	Brit. str	705	Chinese	
Powan ‡	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Rajanattinnubar	G. J. Hopkins	Brit. str	933	Gilman & Co	
Scotland	James	Brit. str	1094	Ah Yon	
Sea Gull	S. Ridge	Brit. str	994	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Tartar	Johnson	Brit. str	2,25	Gilman & Co	
Washi	T. Hescroff	Brit. str	221	Birley & Co	
Yangtsze	R. Oses	Brit. str	738	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Yot-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
Yoltung		Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	Laid up

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
SAILING VESSELS.					
Alexandrine	Goscoin	Fren. bk	260	Siemssen & Co	
Anazi	J. Hill	Brit. bk	468	Frazar & Co	
Anna Bella	Wm. Stephen	Brit. bk	334	Order	
Anne Cheshyre	W. Lawrence	Brit. bk	412	Meyer, Alabor & Co	
Ardentinny	P. Brown	Brit. bk	377	Gas Company	
Balgownie	J. Brown	Brit. bk	324	Meyer, Alabor & Co	
Beethoven	R. Hage	Ger. bk	340	Melchers & Co	
Belle Sauvage	Simpson	Brit. sh	89	Broadbear, Chinny & Co	
Benedicta	P. Jensen	Ger. sch	247	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Bua Cano	E. Tams	Siam. bk	337	Chinese	
Burnside	E. Pendregrace	Amr. bk	464	Rozario & Co	San Francisco
Canton	D. Holmsoht	Siam. sh	779	Tack-mee & Co	
Cap Horn	G. Green	Ger. bk	400	Wm. Pustau & Co	Tientsin
Cap sing-moon	S. L. B. Sorensen	Brit. bk	466	S. E. Burrows & Sons	
Carl	Otzen	Ger. bk	265	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Foochow, &c.
Catharina	R. Loose	Ger. bk	310	Order	
Charlotte Andrews	G. Place	Brit. bk	355	Rozario & Co	
Clairellen	John King	Brit. bk	434	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Columba	Sclavo	Brit. bk	344	Chinese	
Conquest	C. V. Small	Amr. bk	516	Rozario & Co	San Francisco
Dan	T. A. Halberg	Swed. bg	246	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Denbighshire	Williams	Brit. bk	482	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Dilharree	R. McNeilly	Brit. sh	1293	Order	
Dora	F. Ynarte	Span. sch	220	H. Kimr	
Elise	J. Hansen	Ger. bk	349	Wm. Pustau & Co	Foochow, &c.
Ella	W. Christie	Brit. bk	985	Messageries Maritimes	
Ellon Castle	H. Ramsey	Brit. bk	339	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Ernest	Bourges	Fren. bk	406	Meyer, Alabor & Co	
B. J. Spence	J. H. Gill	Brit. bk	512	Order	
Fabius	C. H. Stolze	Siam. sh	695	Kin-tai-loong	
Faith	D. Lloyd	Brit. bk	481	Order	
Fontenaye	G. B. Taylor	Brit. sh	637	Heard & Co	
Fortune	F. Schulz	Siam. bk	447	Tack-mee & Co	
Georgina	J. Romney	Brit. bk	3[illegible]5	Order	
Gesiona	T. S. Mulder	Dut. sch	480	Order	
Glean	Burgess	Brit. bk	291	Order	
Golden Spur	S. F. Farrall	Brit. sh	655	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Goliah	Andersen	Siam. bk	547	Chinese	
Green Jacket	H. D. Roe	Brit. sh	105[illegible]	Melchers & Co	
Gustav	F. Raben	Ger. bk	556	Siemssen & Co	
Harriet N. Carlton	G. Harkness	Amr. bk	872	Rozario & Co	Portland
Harwich	W. Dudfield	Brit. bk	614	Messageries Maritimes	Newchwang
Highlander	Willcomb	Adr. sh	1352	Master	
Hollander	M. J. Van der Ell	Dut. bk	565	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Hope	J. Cromar	Brit. bk	536	Chinese	
Jacobine	J. Hohlmann	Ger. bk	412	Wm. Pustau & Co	Callao
James Wilson	R. W. Prideaux	Brit. bk	346	P. M. S. S. Co	
Japan	H. Walter	Ger. sch	270	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin
Kaisow	John Anderson	Brit. sh	795	Meyer, Alabor & Co	
Kolga	Kioleath	Ger. bk	500	Wm. Pustau & Co	
La Paix	C. Magnient	Fren. bk	449	Landstein & Co	Melbourne, &c
Lucre	Calberg	Siam. bk	432	Chinese	
Marion	Rufus Lowe	Amr. sch	366	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Mary Ann Holman	H. C. Holman	Brit. bk	292	H. Kimr	
Matilda	Carver	Amr. sh	849	Rozario & Co	San Francisco
May	Plumley	Brit. sch	237	Olyphant & Co	
Melrose	Thos. Neill	Amr. sh	990	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Messenger	J. F. Gilkey	Amr. sh	1026	Rozario & Co	San Francisco
Min	J. Peters	Brit. bk	629	A. MacG. Heaton	Foochow
Monsoon	Geo. Hunter	Brit. bk	283	Chinese	
Montago	J. Griffiths	Brit. bk	3[illegible]6	Ed. Schellhase & Co	Chefoo
Norseman	Soderstrom	Siam. sh	711	Chinese	
Nuevo Constante	Jose Vraiste	Span. bk	217	Remedios & Co	
Osaka	Lowe	Brit. bk	527	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Panama	Burgdorff	Ger. bk	416	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Prince Arthur	R. Wills	Brit. bk	306	Siemssen & Co	
Rapid	F. Hunte	Siam. bk	429	Tack-mee & Co	
Rosa Genova	J. Cummins	Brit. bk	625	Chinese	
Rollo	W. T. Way	Brit. bk	583	Melchers & Co	
Rosette McNeil	F. W. Brown	Amr. bk	811	Olyphant & Co	
St. Andrews Castle	D. Malcolm	Brit. bk	635	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Seaman's Bride	F. Andreas